VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	Abhishek Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	157044
Center	Online	Date	28/08/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

Outcome Budgeting focuses on how the outlays of the budget translate into results. This helps in focusing on whether the aims behind a certain allocation was achieved. This retrospection helps to rectify errors for proper implementation of budget aims, thus bringing economy and effectiveness in the budgeting process and results.

The Indian budgeting is too much concerned with specific outlays and not results. An example of this is the amount that has been allocated to irrigation since independence taking nearly 90% of agriculture outlays. However

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

still around 56% of the agriculture land is rain dependent.

The potential has been untapped in India due to following reasons:

(i) The need to focus on outcomes was realised late. It was only in the 2000s that outcome budgeting made entry in India.

(ii) The changing governments as well as finance ministers apply different approaches in budgeting. In the absence of strict procedure encoding budgeting is dependent on the current regime at helm.

(iii) Different bodies like CAG and parliaments standing committees do go into the expenditure's effectiveness.

(iv) The stress on outlays for immediate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

concerns like Rail Sanrakshan Kosh for train safety takes the focus away from outcomes.

Strict norms, public awareness and political will are needed to increase focus on budget outcomes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry is the combination of agriculture and forestry in order to procure synergistic benefits. Cultivation of crops along with trees can have multiplier effects making agriculture viable and sustainable as:

(i) Trees help to prevent soil erosion due to wind and flowing water thus leading to soil conservation.

(ii) Diversification can improve farm income where tree wood or latex from rubber trees supplement farm income and is an insurance against failure risks.

(iii) Tree shade can be useful for regulating microclimate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Fast growing tree species help in increasing farm income. The crops help to add biomass to the soil.

National Agroforestry Policy aims to incentivise agroforestry due to the benefits it promise. It includes:

(i) Awareness creation about the benefits among farmers.

(ii) Encouragement by distribution of fast growing tree seeds.

(iii) Right to sell tree wood for paper making grown on farms.

(iv) Agroforestry helps in income generation soil conservation and better productivity

(v) Growing trees on wastelands for biofuel can improve the condition of land and needs to be encouraged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The National Agroforestry Policy must be accompanied with proper implementation and awareness creation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

NPA's are those assets that have turned bad due to various reasons and there is little expectation of them being paid back. The Gross NPAs have increased to 9.5% of total advances. The public sector banks contribute more than 75% of the total NPAs.

The main reasons behind the issue are:

(i) Lack of autonomy in PSBs and government interference has deteriorated their performance.

(ii) The industry sector especially coal, steel and roads and telecom have the largest burdens. Each sector has issues ranging

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from downturn in global exports to delay in land and environment clearances.

(iii) Lack of due dilligence in PSBs and hiding the issue by evergreening of loans. It was only in the Asset Quality Reviews that the true magnitude of the issue was brought to the fore.

The government has taken several steps to tackle NPAs.

(i) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been setup however it has taken up only few cases and the concerns of debtors is still there. Also it is still in its infancy.

(ii) Indradhanush scheme has set up Banks Board Bureau to increase professonalism in PSBs.

(iii) Recapitalisation to the tune of 70000 crore in 4 years is inadequate by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the standards of BIS norms.

(iv) Giving more power to RBI to make banks address NPAs of large loanee accounts. However there are apprehensions as RBI has little banking experience.

The issue of NPAs is impeding India's growth and needs urgent redressal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Unemployment in India despite of high GDP of around 7.1% is known as jobless growth. The growth in major sectors monitored by Annual Employment Unemployment Survey shows that 1.5 lakh jobs were created last fiscal as against around 6 lakh ~~last~~ 5 years back.

A multipronged approach is needed with focus on:

(i) Growth

Growth is needed for faster job creation. As in the boom years of 2002-2007 jobs were created at a faster pace than today. It helps by creating demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Manufacturing Sector

This is a sector that is considered labour absorbing. Government schemes of Make in India are aimed at giving it a spurt.

(iii) Entrepreneurship

Startups act as job multiplier. The Stand Up India Start Up India scheme as well as MUDRA Yojana intend to bring the weaker sections like SCs, STs and MSMEs to the forefront of economy.

(iv) Skill Development

Large unskilled force is being tackled with Apprenticeship and Skill Mission. Better vocational opportunities can help train labour face for productive employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Banking sector as well as industry sheets need to be rectified for more investment. Exports are being stepped. Government has taken steps like SEZs set up and logistics easing to tackle this.

Steps at various fronts are needed to tackle unemployment.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nuclear power has high load factor and is considered non polluting and benign to the environment. As the energy requirement of the nation is rising it can play an important role in substituting coal.

However concerns in this regard remain:

(i) Tackling land procurement as residents protest against ~~fo~~ nuclear plants.

(ii) Cost of importing Uranium raises sustainability issues.

(iii) Safety issues in wake of Fukushima meltdown and also due to waste generation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The steps taken by government for nuclear self sufficiency are:

(i) Nuclear agreements with other nations like Japan, US and procurement of Uranium from Australia.

(ii) Plans to double nuclear capacity to 20GW.

(iii) Faster land clearances and awareness among residents.

(iv) Efforts to move to a closed cycle and using thorium for a third stage plant.

(v) Efforts at ensuring plant safety by adequate safeguard as in recent Kakrapar plant case.

It is important to understand that though nuclear power is only

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

an element of energy mix but it has immense potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्रक को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं हैं। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent spurt in the loan waivers promised by states as in UP, Punjab and Maharashtra have led to rising concerns as:

(i) The loan waivers are unsustainable and lead to dependency issues and wilful defaults.

(ii) Domino effect will lead to political compulsions to other states to follow suit.

(iii) Loan waivers are just consumption expenditure and impact the fiscal health of states as recently flared in the economic survey.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The loan waivers do not address the real underlying issues of Indian agriculture like:

(i) Poor marketing due to age old restrictive laws like APMC and necessary commodities acts.

(ii) Structural issues related to credit non-availability and high input cost

(iii) Dependency on rainfed agriculture and poor productivity

(iv) Fragmentation of landholdings.

The rising number of farmer suicides needs more structural reforms in the form of implementing the Swaminathan report of ensuring MSP 50% higher than input costs, rainwater harvesting and formal credit disbursal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Loan waivers are short sighted and intended for immediate redressal of an issue which demands deep reforms.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral Foundation were set up under the MMRD Act in order to retain the benefits of mining in the area for investment on the local populace.

The revenue earned by the state is intended to flow in these foundations thus ensuring sustainability of benefits arising from consumption of natural resources. The future generation will benefit from the funds.

The funds will be invested in the region for betterment of the life of the residents by development of both social and physical infrastructure. This inturn is expected to create

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

consensus among the people for mining activity. The Forest Right Act which intends to protect tribal rights is strengthened by DMF.

However certain issues persist in the proper implementation:

(i) Public participation must be enhanced in deciding about where and how the funds are used.

(ii) Proper auditing of accounts to prevent any mal practices on part of the mining company as well as the foundation managers.

(iii) Proper restrictions on the usage of fund money so that it is sustainable as well as creates durable assets for the progeny.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) DMFs should be operationalized immediately as states except Orissa are yet to take steps to functionalize them.

(v) Checking influence of mining firms on the funds by proper oversight and social audit of works.

Transparency in functioning as well as public participation are key to ensure success of DMFs.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Merchandise export performance of India has been subdued off late showing even a decline in recent years. The main reasons for this are:

(i) Tepid global environment and poor growth activity in developed nations like US and Europe which are main export destinations.

(ii) Competition with cheap labour costing nations like Bangladesh and Vietnam. Many developed nations have given them preferential access.

(iii) Poor quality standards and inadequate focus on packaging and branding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Rupee appreciation does not bode well for Indian exports of merchandise.

(v) Falling level of investments due to ambiguity over BITs.

(vi) SEZs have various issues regarding tax as well as they have become unwieldy.

Steps taken by government in this regard include:

(i) Promotion of textile sector by tax and reembursement of export credits.

(ii) Improvement in logistics by measures like single window clearance.

(iii) Taxation sops and customs reforms in form of ICEGATE.

(iv) Government is negotiating RCEP as well as other trade agreements with UK,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

EU, canada and Australia.

(V) Bar Coding of consignments and parcel tracking in order to improve distribution

Merchandise exports will grow only if there is a concerted effort by government, manufacturers and distributors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Traditional cooking fuels mainly biomass and cowdung are prevalent in the rural areas due to lack of access and huge inhibiting costs of cleaner fuels. These traditional fuels lead to various health issues like:

- Lung Cancer
- Asphyxiation
- Coughing
- Weakening eyesight

The most vulnerable are poor women in rural areas. However, the continuous use of them has been ensured due to lack of awareness, affordability, accessibility and availability of cleaner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fuels.

Government has launched the Ujwala scheme that aims to provide free LPG connections to 5 crore rural BPL women in 3 years. Concerns regarding this scheme include:

(i) Lack of sustainable availability of LPG cylinders in rural areas.

(ii) Huge costs of refilling LPG cylinders

(iii) In absence of supply the people will turn back to traditional fuels.

(iv) Increased demand of LPG which is non-renewable.

The Ujwala scheme along with Give it Up and Pahal can ensure job creation, clean environment and better health of rural residents. However the above issues must be addressed by ensuring greater penetration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of piped supply of natural gas. The government must also encourage solar cookers as they are more cleaner fuel source.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The staggering number of less that 3 crore filings of Income tax with most including salaried jobs point to structural issues in the taxing regime. With more than 56% of farming community out of the taxing net, the economic survey suggests taxing farm income.

Need of taxing agriculture income

(i) Equitable distribution of farm wealth can ensure that the benefits of tax waivers and subsidies actually reach the poor farmers.

(ii) It will help to increase tax revenue and improve fiscal situation.

(iii) It will put a cost on the amount of natural resources utilised in the farm

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of water, soil and energy.

(iv) It will help in redistribution of benefits as well as ensure sustainability of agriculture.

However concerns like the rising farmer suicides and protest, poor agricultural productivity and farm situation can lead to further agarian distress if it is not properly targeted.

Moreover the subject falling in states domains will require political will on their part to deftly handle the issue at hand.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

Dismantling of administered price mechanism and subjection of fuel price to market forces were much needed steps. This has helped as:

(i) Decrease in governments subsidy burden as the falling prices helped government to gain revenue and improve fiscal health.

(ii) The accrued revenue can be utilized for social services like NREGA.

(iii) Market pricing leads to true picture of fuel pricing and decreases dependence on government. It will also lead to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

more efficient returns for oil companies.

However the fluctuating prices leads to disruption in household and enterprise expenditure planning. Also when the prices will rise it can lead to sudden inflation and price shock for farmers as well as general public.

Dynamic fuel pricing instead of staggered pricing after certain interval ensures regular aligning with the market costs. This is beneficial as:

(i) Consumers

The consumers will experience a dissipated change instead of sudden shocks leading to more resilience. Also this leads to a more certain environment where the companies do not dictate price changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Oil Marketing Companies will also benefit as the market dynamic pricing will remove the onus of adjusting prices from them. They will also be able to get the rightful revenue.

The changes in fuel pricing are revolutionary however care must be taken that they do not hurt the poor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Building activity has a lot of negative impact on environment in the entire life cycle if not properly addressed at the right stage. The current arrangment to ensure green building process is adhoc and without any legal sanctions. It is only incumbent on the builder in the present scenario and the incentive mechanism is ineffective.

Steps needed to ensure compliance with green norms:

(i) Providing legal sanctity to the green norms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Effective monitoring by social audits, public participation and regular checks.

(iii) Proper incentive mechanisms like GRIHA ratings and cash rewards.

(iv) Awareness creation and generation of public opinion is necessary to ensure success in real estate sector.

The new building code of BEE has important features in regard with green buildings:

(i) Standards related to waste managemnt, water harvesting and reuse, building material, lighting, EVAC (energy, ventilation and air conditioning) have been enlisted.

(ii) Incentivising builders and ensuring proper standards through ratings. Ensuring that buildings incorporate them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Proper planning with multiple stakeholders and regular review.

(iv) Monitoring of compliance by audits, surveys and inspections.

The building code if implemented well can go a long way in improving environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The air quality in NCR has been worsening due to stalk burning, vehicle exhausts and plant effluents. The steps taken include Odd Even Policy, ban on burning stalks in surrounding area and curbs on diesel vehicles.

SC has outlined a Graded Response Action Plan that has various steps to be taken depending on the quality of air. It measures parameters like SPM and pollutants like NOX and SO_2 and enlists steps like shutting down Badarpur plant depending on severity.

It is needed due to the poor results from odd even policy and the increase in poor days of air quality ~~on~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This has led to health and environmental effects.

Challenges in the implementation of the plan include:

(i) Proper measuring of the air pollutants by increasing the number of measuring stations.

(ii) Ineffectiveness of the steps is not addressed.

(iii) The root cause of the problem are left alone and these are mostly adaptive in nature.

(iv) It fails to put responsibility and lack of any penal action further dampen the measures.

The plan should be tuned to Polluters Pay Principle in order to properly tackle the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "जूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

In a increasingly connected world new diseases seldom remain localised. Zoonoses are highly infectious and are easily transferred through air and contact. The risks of these diseases to India are severe as the nation lacks proper health infrastructure. Overcrowding and unplanned urbanisation accompanied with population boom can lead to rapid dissemination.

The structures in place to tackle these risks are:

(i) At the global level WHO regularly monitors their trends and incentivises

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

research for treatment.

(ii) Nationally the Centre for Disease Control keeps an eye on the possible conduits for their transfer as well as global trends.

(iii) Recently in wake of danger posed by Zika virus inter ministerial committee was setup to monitor the disease.

(iv) Regular screening at airports of potential carriers is done.

More steps are needed in the form of:

(i) Enhanced global cooperation by data sharing and best practices.

(ii) Improvement in health infrastructure.

(iii) Tackling comorbidity by tackling the existent infectious diseases.

(iv) Research on the diseases must be encouraged.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These emergent diseases cannot be neglected as evidenced in the past cases of Ebola, MERS and SARS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Focus on ~~dis~~ disaster relief are post facto actions and though necessary are not sufficient for tackling disasters. Mitigation as well as preparation are also equally important and the development paradigm is the right agent for their effectuation. This will help in:

(i) Creating awareness about disasters
(ii) Preparing for disasters
(iii) Building resilience
(iv) Enhancing mitigation of adverse impacts.

Incorporation of disaster risk reduction strategies in development can be done as:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) Site Selection should be based on an analysis of vulnerability of the area to disasters.

(ii) While building physical infrastructure care must be taken while choosing building material and process.

(iii) Empowerment of vulnerable sections can help reduce human cost as they are the worst affected.

(iv) Land mapping and area zoning using GIS and satellite data can help plan development.

India while rapidly growing has a large population of 22% below poverty line. This makes it all the more important for it to incorporate disaster risk reduction in its development process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Developed countries are dissatisfied with the current TRIPS regime due to the protections it offers to the developing nations in form of compulsory licences and against evergreening of patents.

New norms of patent extension, data exclusivity and minimum resort to compulsory licensing are advocated by developed nations as TRIPS plus. However in doing so they speak the tone of MnCs whose mere motive is maximisation of profit.

These norms are contrary to Indian interests as

(i) They are dictated by developed nations and have not been debated in the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

equitable forum of WTO.

(ii) Decreased protections will make Indian pharmaceutical costlier impacting health scenario especially in African nations.

(iii) Patent extensions and data exclusivity will prolong patents and lead to inhibition on further innovation.

(iv) Farmers will be impacted adversely due to seed patents.

India along with like minded nations should resist pressures from developed nations. The norms they propose inhibit generic industry as well as impact the weak sections adversely and are thus TRIPS minus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्सेज (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Post Kargil war, Naresh Chandra Task force had stressed the integration of the armed forces. However due to various factors it has not be effectuated. These reasons are:

(i) Lack of consensus among the wings regarding administrative and managrial setup.

(ii) Mindset of each wing of ensuring its supremacy.

(iii) Lack of political will to ensure integration.

(iv) Resistance due to different working environments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, one must realise that integration of armed forces will yield synergistic benefits leading to optimal usage of resources and a better countering strategy to attacks.

More than the benefits it has become a necessity as:

(i) India is surrounded by powerful neighbors like Pakistan and China whose interests are often inimical to that of India's.

(ii) Redundancies can be reduced as army has a aviation wing.

(iii) Cooperation between the wings will help to more operational synergy and multiply the capacities.

Resistance to the idea of joint CDS is both at the forces level as well as political level. There are misgivings that

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a single point may lead to concentration of power that might challenge the executive. While at the forces level inter wing rivalry as well as supremacist attitude are to blame.

However, CDS can help to bring synergy in efforts of modernisation, procurement and retaliation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉंड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉंड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉंड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Money laundering is the concealment of source of money by layering it. It is often related to terrorism and organised crime. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act empowers the ED and FIU to track cash transactions while reporting and investigating any suspicious activity.

However as the law stands today it is necessary to connect the money detected to criminal activity. This leads to a burden on the investigative organisation and decreases the effectiveness of law. Also the law needs to be strengthened to effectuate global

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cooperation.

The Government's proposal to delink money laundering ~~f~~ as a separate criminal offence will help in speedier and effective persecution. However, it also may be misused in absence of proper safeguards.

FATF is a global body for tackling money laundering and terror financing. Its main recommendations include.

(i) Increasing cooperation between the investigative organization of various nations

(ii) Sharing of best practices among members.

(iii) No member should finance any terror activity.

(iv) Proper monitoring of transactions and following money trail.

(v) Adequate legal and institutional capacity to deal with money laundering.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) are those institutional and physical structures of information that are critical for the economy and security of a nation. They are hot targets as:

(i) They inflict maximum damage and can bring a nation to a standstill.

(ii) They can cripple a nation and lead to long lasting damages.

(iii) This disruption can bring the nation to negotiation table and yield maximum benefit to the attacker.

(iv) The information is high value and can be sold to enemies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government include

(i) Policy framework in form of Nation Critical Information Infrastructure Policy. that delineates priority sectors.

(ii) Sectoral Cert INs (Computer Emergency Response teams) and strengthening institutional structures like National Informatics Centre. for early warning.

(iii) National Cyber Security Coordinator has been designated for coordination.

(iv) I4C, Cyberdomes and NTRO along with CDAC (Centre for Development in Advanced Computing) are engaged in R&D.

(v) Security audits of banking networks and technologies like air gaping, encryption and bleeding edge gadgets have been incorporated in priority sectors.

The government needs to ensure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

prompt action as attack of critical infrastructure can throw life out of gear.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Doklam plateau is situated at the tri-junction of India, China and Bhutan. It is a disputed region yet to be settled between China and Bhutan. However, China's actions of building road on it despite Bhutan's concerns is aggression in its true sense. This also threatens India's Siliguri corridor which is a gateway to North East India.

Under this scenario India has intercepted Chinese developments which has led to a standoff between Indian and Chinese army personnel.

Challenges faced by India in border management with China include :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) Undemarcated border between the nations has led to competing claims.

(ii) China claims Arunachal Pradesh as Southern Tibet while continues to occupy Askai Chin.

(iii) Issues of cross border rivers like Satluj and Brahmaputra include dam building and lack of data leading to floods.

(iv) Frequent standoffs and clashes like in Depsang and Doklam vitiate the atmosphere between the nations.

(v) Potential for trade and tourism across passes is untapped.

India has taken several steps to resolve these issues by conducting regular border talks, issuing standard operating procedure for conflicts, flag meetings, hotline between generals, agreement for religious exchanges to Mansarovar and encouragement to trade

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	Abhishek Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	157044
Center	Online	Date	4/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All India Judicial Service on lines of IAS and IPS is touted as a solution to the issues of judiciary like delayed judgements, increased appeals, quality output, meritocracy vs nepotism.

Benefits of AIJS:

(i) Uniformity in recruitment will ensure standardisation.

(ii) It will check nepotism and corruption in recruitment.

(iii) It will ensure proper training and professionalism making judgements better.

However various concerns have also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

been expressed:

(i) An AIJS will not help to solve problems like:

a) Huge number of vacancies nearing 5000.

b) Low judges per population ratio that is below 17 per million versus 170 per million in China.

c) Huge burden of existing cases where government is the major litigant.

d) Cost overruns and time delays as on an average a judge spends 2 minutes on one hearing.

(ii) AIJS can create newer issues like

a) Government interference can lead to issues with separation of power and independence of judiciary.

b) One size fits all approach may not be successful in all states.

c) Career progression to high courts and SC can be an issue.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In order to correct the malaise in judiciary and to make it attractive as a career option it is necessary that the recruitment process is based on realities, need and meritocracy. As such AIJS can be tried ~~to~~ as suggested in CMs conference as well as by SC. However above concerns must be handled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian politics today is riddled with several issues. The multiparty system has flourished with several regional and national parties. But there is little democracy within these parties. Candidate selection has been on the whims of popularity and favouritism. This has led to various issues:

(i) Dynastic rule leads to a barrier for newer ideas to percolate. This leads to stagnation and poor quality of leaders.

(ii) Parties centered around a single charismatic leader can fall into despotism, boot licking and is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

unsustainable after the leader.

(iii) Many public service minded people as well as those following moral scruple are inhibited to consider politics as a career choice.

(iv) It decreases legitimacy of the political party system as an organ of the democratic setup and people become either indifferent or cynical.

(v) Lack of elections within the party also promotes corruption, cronyism and rule of money power. This feeds into a loop when the party comes to power and uses the state apparatus to fill its own coffers.

The reluctance of parties to adopt RTI, transparent funding, adherence to MCC and proactive

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

disclosure are symptoms of the root problem of lack of democracy. This does not bode well for the nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Autonomous bodies have specific function that they perform independently. The merger of autonomous bodies have following positives and negatives:

Positives	Negatives
(i) Consolidation of work and decreasing overlap leading to efficiency and effectiveness. Like merger of SEBI and FMC.	(i) It can lead to more delays due to conflicting issues as the merged entity will have a wider mandate.
(ii) It can help to make a bigger entity which can go global. Eg.	(ii) Two minus do no make plus in reality. So, two weak entities merging will not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PSB consolidation.	tackle root problems.
(iii) It can help build synergies between the merged entities and they can benefit from each other. Eg. BPRD and NCRB merger.	(iii) The separate entities can act independently and build expertise in their respective fields.
(iv) It can lead to reduced expenditures and delays on justice. Eg. tribunal restructuring.	(iv) It can lead to increased government interference. affecting independence of the body.
(V) It can help to improve Ease of Doing Business by reducing red tape. Eg FSLRC suggested financial restructuring.	(V) The different entities can avoid conflict of interest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

In the wake of the slogan of Maximum Governance Minimum Government one should not go over the board with mergers. However where the benefits exceed the losses they are a hand tool.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.
सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The present election institution is facing new challenges which need to be addressed for fair and free process.

Changes in electoral laws and Greater Power for Election Commission

Issue	Suggestion
(i) Structure and Composition: No tenure security for EC only for CEC, no qualification criteria and no bar for post retirement job.	(i) Need to extend protections of CEC to other ECs. The law for appointment of EC should define qualifications.
(ii) Use of money power and resort to special powers under Art 342.	(ii) Need to empower EC to countermand polls by including use of money power under RPA, 1951.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii)	Fake and paid news as recently EC suspended an M.P. MLA for paid news for not including its charges in the election expenses.	(iii) Use of IT and making paid news an election offence. Strict action should be taken against accused.
(iv)	Rising ~~rate~~ political criminalisation with more than 30% MPs having serious cases.	(iv) More stringent measures of lifetime ban. Steps like Lily Thomas Case are in the positive direction
(v)	Communalisation and tagging areas based on votes received.	(v) Totaliser machine should be used
(vi)	Concerns regarding hacking of EVMs and maligning EC.	(vi) VVPAT will solve the issue.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lack of autonomy and clarity due to vagueness of laws and powers of EC does not bode well for the ~~as~~ political democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary privileges are aimed at ensuring impartiality and smooth conduct of business. It ensures that the MPs are not under any influence and the parliament's reputation is not maligned. Various privileges include restrictions ~~of~~ on press, visitors, arrest of members.

However there are various issues regarding the privileges:

(i) Lack of codification under law leaves scope for arbitrary and selective implementation.

(ii) Use against press and critics can lead to its use as a silencing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tool impinging on Art 19 freedom of speech.

(iii) Retribution against opponents due to political considerations.

(iv) Discretion of the speaker in absence of any criterion leaves scope for favoritism and partisanship.

The balance between rights of speech, expression and dissent as well as parliament's reputation can be ensured through:

(i) Codification and legal sanctification of privileges.

(ii) Proper institution like committee on privileges and process needs to be defined to ensure that the action is not arbitrary.

(iii) Fair reporting with a margin of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

discretion can ensure more discussion on issues.

Parliament must refrain from contempt and punishment proceedings. They must be used rarely to ensure that the principle of right of speech and democracy can flourish.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extrajudicial killings in the name of cow protection or those involving the murder of rationalists and journalists like Gauri Lankesh hit at the heart of democracy and fundamental rights.

Approach of the government :

(i) Issues with laws like that of Gujarat which designates cow protectors as public servants.

(ii) Lack of a stringent response from the government while some sections have defended such acts.

(iii) Long drawn out investigations like those in case of Dabholkar and Pansare murders makes a mockery of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

justice.

(iv) Many people returned awards due to a feeling of curbing of dissent and chauvinist nationalism encouraged by government's silence

Response of the judiciary

(i) The courts are monitoring the murders investigation of rationalists.

(ii) The striking down of prohibition on possession of beef in Maharashtra's law by Mumbai High Court.

(iii) The judiciary has admonished the cow protectors as well as silence of the government.

While law and order is a state subject but this does not serve as an excuse to absolve the Centre's responsibility in such cases.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Act is a consumer oriented act. It aims to tackle various issues :

	Issues and Ratinde	Provision of Act
(i)	Vague definition of area of real estate construction	(i) Defining of area as carpet area and not super built structure.
(ii)	Diversion of funds and money deposited from registered people.	(ii) Setting up of an escrow fund to keep the collected money.
(iii)	No responsibility of the developed after handing over.	(iii) Responsible for 5years ensuring proper quality norms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv)	Lack of regulation and grievance redressal.	(iv) Real Estate Regulatory Authority has been set up.
(v)	Delays in construction and delivery.	(v) Makes it time bound.

The Act intends to ensure clarity, consumer protection and reduction in corruption and delays. However various hurdles that remain include:

(i) States cooperation as it is a land based issue.

(ii) Lack of funding for institutional and building state capacity.

(iii) It is restricted based on land and floor area.

(iv) Consumer awareness and developed registration are lagging.

(v) Punitive measures need to be used in

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

case of breach.

RERA act can usher transparency in real estate if implemented well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Governance of water resources has been mired with concerns:

(i) Overexploitation of groundwater.
(ii) Inter state water disputes.
(iii) Lack of basin area approach and hydrological data.
(iv) Floods, droughts, silting and decreased flow of rivers along with pollution.

Moving water from state to concurrent list as suggested by commission on restructuring CWC and CGWB has various aspects:

Positives	Negatives
(i) A more holistic approach on water resources can be taken. The whole basin area can be mapped.	(i) The states concerns can be overlooked and can be against federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Synergies can be built in institutional and data sectors which can increase efficiency.	(ii) A centralised data portal can obviate the need for transfer to concurrent list.
(iii) Water disputes can be tackled amicably with help of Centre as a neutral interlocutor	(iii) More disputes can arise due to a third party interest in form of Centre.
(iv) Connections between watershed area, river bottom and groundwater can be better appreciated.	(iv) Funding will be left on to the states alone while centre takes a pie in decision and regulations.
(v) Proper management and storage can be built by looking at the entire tributary structure.	(v) Parallel laws and inefficient bodies along with court interference can lead to conflicts.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The proposal deserves a thorough inspection of the pros and cons. However, the benefits endorse such a move but the concerns of states must be kept in mind.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

The executive branch of the government consists of the permanent (civil service) and temporary (politicians and ministers) executive. ~~Goo~~ Various areas of conflict between them include:

(i) Protection of vested interests in for of political vote bank and personal protection in case of civil servants.

(ii) Decision making based on objectives which can differ as social welfare versus administrative efficiency.

(iii) Political appointments as a tool of incentivisation or retribution for actions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Adhoc orders and corruption where either of the actor objects.

Good governance is marked by absence of corruption, efficient service delivery and public confidence in executive. A healthy working relation between political executive and civil servants ~~are form~~ will help in:

(i) Smooth conduct of government and absence of conflicts.

(ii) Looking at each other as important actors of governance.

(iii) Respect for each other objectives and synchronization for public benefit.

(iv) More point of views will help in making balanced decisions.

This can be ensured by proper incentives based on merit, settlement of disputes, regular discussions and grievance redressal.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are an important tool of participatory governance. Their role can be studied as follows:

Positives	Concerns
(i) Policy formulation as seen in RTI and NREGA due to efforts by MKSS and India Against Corruption.	(i) Funding of NGOs has been opaque. Only 10% file returns.
(ii) Policy implementation like FRA and Right to Education.	(ii) Anti development stance can hurt economic security. Estimated at 2% of GDP.
(iii) Raising concerns on government projects like Narmada Bachao Andolan.	(iii) Ulterior motives as suggested by IB in Kudankulam.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv)	Empowerment of citizens and weaker sections like enabling of SHG bank linkage.	(iv) Usage of NGOs by companies to settle rivalries.
(v)	Accountability and transparency is enhanced.	(v) Small NGOs lack IT and monetary capabilities.

The role of NGOs has been recognised in the National Policy on Voluntary Sector. This can be strengthened by:

(i) Increased transparency in NGO funding and functioning.

(ii) Government support to small NGOs in form of IT.

(iii) Increased engagement of NGOs and government department.

Just as few bad apples bring

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bad name to the entire lot. so do the unethical NGOs. It is necessary to weed these out.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

With urban areas contributing 30% of the entire population along with ever increasing migration is putting urban governance in spotlight.

Issues	Reforms
(i) Lack of funds due to improper use of available resources as well as lack of devolution.	(i) Municipal bonds, land and property tax need to be fully utilised. States must implement SFC recommendations.
(ii) Multiple agencies leading to passing of buck and lack of accountability as in recent Elphinstone Stampede in Mumbai.	(ii) Proper designation of functions, jurisdictions and objectives is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Poor waste management leading to overfilling landfills and pollution	(iii) Proper waste segregation at source and plastic ban.
(iv) Poorly trained functionaries and vacancies.	(iv) Functionaries must be properly trained, paid and rewarded.
(v) Lack of housing facilities and huge number of slums contributing to 12% of urban population.	(v) PMAY is a right step. It needs to be supplemented with removal of encroachments.
(vi) Poor drinking water, sanitation, drainage and lighting facility.	(vi) Area maps and GIS technology can be used to better plan facilities
(vii) Public participation in city affairs is on a decline.	(vii) Social audit and proper grievance redressal can raise public confidence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The urbanisation pattern with poor facilities, issues with funds - functions and functionaries as well as poor institutional and human capacities need to be addressed. The steps of Smart City, HRIDAY, Rurban Mission, Livelihood mission and AMRUT are in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is the phenomenon of segregation and exclusion of a particular section or family due to aberration from social norms. It happens in form of ban on participation in functions, proscribed clothes, non delivery of services and eviction.

It must be treated as a criminal offence as:

(i) It leads to physical and mental torture due to humiliation and exclusion.

(ii) The majority tyranny can cripple the victim in economic, social and political sense leading to disimpowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Caste and jati panchayats dictum are often extra legal and extra judicial.

(iv) Various social issues involving women and SC will remain unaddressed unless social boycott is penalised.

(v) Even efficacy of laws like SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Domestic Violence Act will remain ineffective.

Social boycott as a form of retribution can cripple social progress. The Maharashtra government act for ban on social boycott is progressive.

(i) It has strict penalties like 5 lac fine and more than 2 year jail term.

(ii) It recognised different forms of boycott like exclusion from functions and mandated wearing of clothes.

However it does not impose an outright ban on the jati panchayats.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking is prohibited via Article 23 and 24 of Constitution. However it is a major issue in the country.

Analysis of the problem

(i) Causes of trafficking include:

- Porous borders
- Ineffective implementation of law.
- Lack of coordination with neighbours
- Delay in justice and low convictions.
- Widespread nature of network.
- Poverty and lure of opportunities.

(ii) Impact of human trafficking:

- Human rights concern.
- Prostitution
- Spread of STDs.
- Forced labour
- Spread of terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Cooperation with neighbours like Bangladesh is lacking. Also deportation and imprisonment under Foreigners Act leads to double incarceration.

Combat Strategy

(i) Cooperation with neighbours to identify and deport victims.

(ii) Increased border vigil as well as proper fencing.

(iii) Effective implementation of anti trafficking law and proper penalisations.

(iv) Mapping vulnerable areas and improving economic and livelihood opportunities in such areas.

(v) Awareness generation, public participation and NGO capacity can be synchronized for synergistic output.

It is important to look at the issue from human rights angle.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Governments Mission Muskaan and Kailash Satyarthi's NGO have ~~done~~ shown exemplary results in addressing the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Teacher education and training are one of the important issues facing Indian education system. It is needed as:

(i) Under RTE many unqualified teachers were appointed who have been given opportunity to get the qualifications.

(ii) Poor institutional capacity in form of inadequate ~~of~~ and poor quality Teacher Training Institutes.

(iii) Lack of a regulatory body and poor human resources to educate teachers.

(iv) Non implementation of National Curriculum Framework and NCERT guidelines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Teacher education can help in proper pedagogy, improve outcomes, help in career progression and facilitate the use of IT in education. The SC commissions recommendations in this regard include:

(i) Standardised training and creation of rule book.

(ii) Strengthening of capacities in areas of
- Regulation
- HR
- Institutions

(iii) Proper funding mechanism and latest pedagogical training with incorporation of current trends.

(iv) Regular monitoring and evaluation of teachers and periodic training and skill enhancement.

(v) Improvement of B.Ed courses with more practical component.

Teacher training must accompany

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

capacity enhancement to ensure outcome based learning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women empowerment has to deal with several patriachal norms entrenched in the society. The anti dowry provisions of section 498A were intended to empower the weaker section. However in recent times various concerns have been raised as:

(i) Low conviction rate of less than 13%
(ii) Misuse of provisions
(iii) Concerns expressed in Parliament and SC.
(iv) Stringent provisions leading to immediate imprisonment.

The SC judgement has various aspects:

(i) Appointment of a committee to vet the complaint and no imprisonment until

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

it presents the report.

(ii) Easier bail provisions and investigation procedures.

(iii) The committee shall consist of NGOs, public and officials wives.

However the judgment raises various concerns:

(i) Continued incarceration due to delays.

(ii) Insensitivity towards concerns of women. and generalising of few misuses of the provision.

(iii) Concerns regarding the composition and functioning of the committee

(iv) Vague standards and norms can provide escape route for perpetrators.

(v) It will increase corruption in the system.

The judgment appears to be bereft of social realities. Few cases of misuse must not serve as an excuse to dilute the provisions. Low conviction rate is also related to socid norms of hesitation to

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

take husband to court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Defence cooperation between India and US are highlighted in:

- Malabar exercises, Logistic Support Agreement.
- Joint meetings and defence dialogues
- Role for India in US Afghan Policy.
- DTII and faster approvals.
- Priority status with presumption of approval.
- Designation of Masood Azhar as global terrorist.

This increased cooperation is due to various factors:

	Factor	Significance
(i)	Growing Chinese assertive moves in South China Sea and on border with India.	(i) US and India can help to balance China and ensure freedom of navigation.
(ii)	Rising terrorism in form of IS, LeT, Haqanni.	(ii) Help to establish peace and security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Non cooperative attitude of Pakistan	(iii) Will help to decrease US support to Pakistan
(iv) Economic opportunities by defence sales.	(iv) Diversify supply from various sources.
(v) Continuation of precariousness in Afghanistan.	(v) Will help to stabilise the region and increase contact with Central Asia.
(vi) Development of new technology.	(vi) Will help India to access latest arms and technology

Implications of increased cooperation :

(i) Strengthening of China - Russia - Pakistan axis which is not in Indian interests.

(ii) More imports will only increase dependence and delay Make in India.

(iii) Positive factors include countering of China and Pakistan, access to latest technology, procurement diversification and increased cooperation in other areas.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's contribution to UNPK missions has been among the leaders. It was a part of the non aligned approach and Art 51 to establish peace and security in the constitution. Earlier India served in Korean peninsula, Yugoslavia and several African nations.

Currently UNPK missions have seen changes:

(i) They are intended at a mix of factors like internal conflicts, civil uprisings, border conflicts and terrorism.

(ii) The form has undergone a change from monitoring to more active action aimed at relief.

(iii) It is in nature of mandated presence in conflict areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's role in the changed scenario has remained steadfast as:

(i) India is one of the leading contributors to the mission.

(ii) Strict adherence to UNSC resolutions has been followed.

(iii) Non participation in any alliance formation outside realms of UN.

(iv) Steadfast resistance against human rights violation, regime excesses and non state actors led extremism and terrorism.

India has contributed to missions in South Sudan, Yemen and Middle East. However a slight change from human resources to food and monetary assistance is in line with its growing economic heft.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian approach towards African nations is guided by :

(i) African Development priorities

- The issues facing the continent are identical to those faced by India like health, education and food security.
- India has helped in supplying cheap medicines to Africa.
- Incentives under WTO norms for LDCs has been extended to Africa.
- The achievements of India in conducting regular elections and achieving food security have been offered to Africa
- Indian ~~ca~~ advancements in ocean technology, IT and space has been leveraged in Africa.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) India's Development objectives

- Agriculture security like deal on import of pulses from Mozambique.
- Access of natural resources like metals from South Africa and oil from Nigria.
- Maritime cooperation to encash blue economy.
- Security concerns in the ocean as well as better connectivity.

Initiatives taken by India

(i) Asia Africa Growth Corridor has been planned with support of Japan.

(ii) Forums like IONS and India Africa summits.

(iii) Skill training in solar, scholarships for students, exchange of students.

(iv) Water supply support in Tanzania and Kenya.

(v) Cheap supply of medicines and opening up market for African goods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The partnership can be based on mutual benefit and synergy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

ICJ is an organ of UN. The role played by ICJ in past includes various positives and negatives:

Positives

(i) It has upheld various agreed statutes like Vienna Convention.

(ii) Issues of global commons like climate and high seas has been tackled.

(iii) Standing up against China in South China sea issue.

(iv) It has ample provisions to take upon issue even if a member contests it.

(v) Neutral arbitrators and conciliators help in dispute resolution.

Negatives / Concerns

(i) Concerns regarding jurisdiction.

(ii) Undermines the sovereignity of nations and tackling of bilateral issues.

(iii) Can be insensitive to local concerns and factors.

(iv) It has failed to act against super-powers who ignore its verdict.

(v) Effectiveness in implementation is missing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Association of India with ICJ has been largely amicable. The recent ruling of ICJ in Kulbhushan Jadhav's case has led to a stay on his execution in Pakistan. The court agreed with India that Pakistan violated existing conventions in passing death sentence without accedding to India's representations.

Natural justice and established conventions have been upheld by ICJ. India continues to be a part of the organ and has been elected to its judges in past.

However, India has tried to maintain its sovereignity and tackled bilatural issues without outside interference.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Trans regional economic corridors are tools of globalisation and increasing trade and investment. The Indo Pacific Economic Economic Corridor involving the Indo Pacific nations has following merits and demerits:

Merit	Demerit
(i) Increase in trade in good and services as well as rising investments.	(i) Instead of new trade it will divert trade and cause distortions.
(ii) Regional integration leading to rapid economic development.	(ii) It can lead to inefficiencies in procurements.
(iii) Scientific advancement, sea exploration thus boosting blue economy.	(iii) Issues of freedom of navigation might prove a hindrance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Synergies of region like capital of US and Japan and labour of India and China can be avenue of mutual benefit.

(iv) An unbalanced treaty can be disadvantagous leading to focus on goods.

(v) It will help enhance regional security and ensure freedom of navigation.

(v) Additional strignt norms on labour and government procurement can be counterproductive.

(vi) With the fall of TPP, this corridor can help to fill the space.

(vi) With rising protectionism there are doubts over the corridor going through.

(vii) It can increase regional cooperation and tackle issues like North Korea's nuclear progam.

The corridor has immense potential but needs to balance individual concerns It should be mutually benefitting without undermining sovereignty.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)